

## Bulgarian leader steps down

SOFIA (AP) — Communist Party leader Todor Zhivkov Friday stepped down after 34 years in power, longer than any Eastern European leader, in the latest upheaval to rock the East bloc. Zhivkov also resigned from the ruling Politburo, and the party's policy-making Central Committee accepted his retirement as state president, the official BTA news agency said. BTA said Zhivkov, who molded Bulgaria into one of the region's most loyal modern states, was replaced by Foreign Minister Peter Mladenov. Mladenov, 53, has been foreign minister since 1971 and is considered more open to reform than Zhivkov. The changes occurred at a Central Committee meeting called to discuss various proposed changes. Zhivkov, 76, gained ultimate power as Communist Party chief in 1954 with the backing of Bulgarian supporters of Josef Stalin, the Soviet dictator. Two years later he sided with Nikita S. Khrushchev, Stalin's successor and denigrated the. The brief BTA dispatch said the central committee formally thanked him for his "long services to the party and the people."

# Jordan Times

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## CBJ lowers dollar rate

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) issued a statement Friday offering to supply commercial banks and licensed financial companies with foreign exchange at the rate of 650 fils a dollar to be sold for a maximum rate of 685 fils without charging commission so as to meet the various needs of customers. The decision, taking effect Saturday, Nov. 11, has been adopted in implementation of the CBJ's objective to strengthen and stabilize the dinar's rate of exchange.

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# King: Elections a big success

## National Charter to be put to plebiscite after drafting

By P. V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Friday expressed total satisfaction with the election process to the Lower House of Parliament and rejected suggestions that the strong showing by Islamic fundamentalists in the polls represented an "opposition" in the house.

The King also said the next stage involved the drafting of a national charter which would be presented to the people for a referendum and that this charter would clear the way for political parties in the country.

The election "was a burden that I was carrying for many years," the King told a press conference shortly after Interior Minister Salem Mass'adeh announced the final results of Wednesday's elections. "It was what I promised and I have fulfilled my promise," he said.

"I am satisfied with all the results of the election," said the King. "We were totally successful in the process... every element in Jordan was given an opportunity to take part in the elections... the people have chosen their representatives, who, hopefully, will share the responsibility in a diligent manner."

The King said representatives of different political leanings and views would be entrusted with the task of drafting the national charter, which would guide future political life in the Kingdom. The charter will be put to the people for a referendum, he said but did not give any dates.

He confirmed expectations that political parties "of all trends" would be allowed in Jordan under the national charter. "This is the aim," he said.

He announced that the new parliament — both the Upper and Lower Houses — would be convened sometime during

"the last 10 days" of this month. Official sources have said the government of Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker would resign one day after Parliament is convened. The King did not rule out the possibility that some of the new deputies, "whether political figures or technocrats," could be included in the new cabinet.

"Obviously, the new government will seek a vote of confidence from Parliament to enable it to carry out its duties," he said.

Asked what his views were on calls for abolition of martial law as espoused by many candidates in their election platforms, the King said: "If (the deputies), who are chosen by the people, decide so..."

But, he recalled, "martial law was one of the outcomes of the 1967 war, and the deputies, once they are in Parliament, will realize what it means..."

"We used martial laws very



His Majesty King Hussein

rarely for political purposes," he said. On other occasions, "We used it to punish people who were accused of subversive actions and acted against public interest."

The King appeared to reject a suggestion that the strength that the Muslim Brotherhood candidates showed in the elections meant "opposition" in Parliament. "It is more like

participation in the decision-making process," he said.

In any event, he said, it was too early to judge how much "opposition" will be there in Parliament. But, he said, he was relieved that legislators would share the burden of responsibility with the executive

(Continued on page 4)

## Fundamentalists, supporters take lion's share of seats

AMMAN — Islamic fundamentalists and their supporters scored a stunning victory in Wednesday's general elections muster a total of at least 32 seats in the Lower House of Parliament.

The final results of the polls were delayed by about 24 hours after retallying of the ballots cast in Karak Governorate was warranted as a result of what Interior Minister Salem Mass'adeh described as "confusion created by supporters of some candidates."

Addressing a press conference early Friday, the minister stressed that there was "no recounting of ballots" in Karak. "We only carried out a re-tallying of the votes," he said.

It had become clear as early as Thursday morning that the Muslim Brotherhood, which fielded 26 candidates of its own and struck deals with others, was leading the race.

As his Friday press conference

conceded that the "group, the only one which could be described as a grouping or bloc, secured 20 of the seats." He declined to classify any of the other successful candidates as belonging to the Brotherhood or supported by the group.

However, it was evident from a quick reading of the names of the winners and a cursory scrutiny of their platforms that at least 32 candidates had strong "Islamist" leanings, including the

largest vote winner was Ahmad Kofali, who scored over 32,000 votes in Irbid Governorate, followed by former Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez and several other former members of parliament failed to defend their traditional seats dumbfounding widely accepting predictions by many.

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## Election results — a first look

By Walid Se'ad

IT IS obviously too early to assess the results of the Wednesday parliamentary elections and it is going to take many days before the data that ensued from it could be fully and properly digested. The preliminary observations about the elections can still be characterized as falling within the following five features:

One, the percentage of turnout by eligible voters was dismal and disappointing. This year's preliminary indications tell of less than 45% of eligible Jordanians and about 60% of registered voters have voted in the 1989 elections. This phenomenon, in itself, suggests that the elections of 1989 was characterized by general apathy. Many reasons can be introduced to explain this phenomenon: After more than twenty years without the practising general elections on the scale of the one just concluded, the people of Jordan may have lost the "habit" of voting and their instinct to participate in such elections may also have been atrophied. It would be a safe bet therefore to conclude that the percentage of participation in future parliamentary elections will increase considerably as a consequence of the 1989 elections.

Second, the Islamic ticket in the elections scored results exceeding those predicted even by optimist supporters of the movement. Conservative estimates speak of control of up to 30% of the Lower House of Parliament by the Islamic ticket candidates. This demonstration of political strength at a scale beyond the dreams of many can be partially explained by the fact that the Muslim Brotherhood, the backbone of the Islamic ticket was the only operational movement in the country for many decades at a time when all other political parties were abolished as far back as 1957. Still it would be simplistic to credit the strength of the Islamic ticket on that point alone. It is a fact that in Jordan as elsewhere in the Arab and Islamic countries there has been a strong return to religion out of deep conviction that the dismal state of affairs in the Arab countries cannot be rectified through the return to Islam where answers can be found to the many ills afflicting the Arab societies. In this context one can draw a parallel between this religious phenomenon in the Islamic World and the revival of good-old religion in many Christian societies.

Third, none of the women candidates made it to the parliament in spite of the rise of political activism among them. The fact that there were several able women candidates but none have received enough votes to win a seat in the next parliament suggests that many women voters did not show up in strength at the ballot boxes, preferring to leave this traditional political role to the male population. This year's results for women candidates could propel them to take more seriously their voting rights in the future. With women constituting half of Jordan's population, surely they can be expected to perform better on future occasions when there will be contests for seats in the parliament.

Fourth, political activism was less apparent among upper and middle class Jordanians this year. The relatively lower than average turnout by voters in the Third Electoral District, for example — which is heavily populated by upper class Jordanians — bears out this observation. Again this year's result could serve as an impetus for greater political activism by upper class Jordanians in the future.

Fifth, the loss of seats by many traditional leaders also suggests that there is a yearning for new blood to represent the people. This phenomenon has many casualties among which are the symbols of tribal cohesion and solidarity in support of one special candidate. During this year's elections, an unprecedented thing happened when major tribes in the Kingdom offered more than one candidate and were unable to stand by one of them. The socio-economic conditions in modern Jordan have obviously precipitated this development and if one must make projections on this score, political tribal cohesion will be further eroded in the future.

These are among the initial observations that one can make at this very early and perhaps premature time on the results of the 1989 elections. I am sure in the course of the next few weeks many political scientists will offer deeper analysis on what went right or wrong in the parliamentary elections of 1989.

DUE to the delay Thursday in the official announcement of the final results of Wednesday's general elections to the Lower House of Parliament, the Jordan Times regrettably was unable to publish a special edition on the polls Friday. We regret any inconvenience caused to our readers.



## Major Christian leaders stay out of Muawad cabinet

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Rene Muawad, struggling to form a cabinet that would reunite Lebanon, has so far failed to draw the second-strongest force in the Christian camp into his government, political sources said Friday.

Army chief General Michel Aoun, military ruler of the Christian enclave, consolidated his alliance with the 10,000-man Lebanese Forces (LF) militia at a four-hour meeting with LF chief Samir Geagea Thursday, the sources said.

He persuaded Geagea not to join Muawad's government, which is being set up under an internationally-backed plan to end 14 years of civil war, the sources said.

Muawad, a Syrian-backed Christian moderate, was elected by Christian and Muslim members of parliament Sunday after an interregnum of more than a year.

He is scored by Aoun as a Syrian puppet. His authority so far extends only to the two-thirds of the country controlled by the Syrian army.

Political sources said Muawad has also failed to win over other important leaders in the Christian enclave, including Dany Chamoun, a right-winger.

Chamoun told Reuters it was



Michel Aoun

out of question that he or Geagea would join Muawad's government.

He also doubted that Georges Saadeh, leader of the right-wing Falange party, would take part in the new cabinet, even though he voted for Muawad in Sunday's election at a run-down airbase in the north.

The peace plan that made Muawad's election possible reduces the entrenched powers of

Lebanon's long-dominant Christian minority — one of the roots of the civil war. Aoun rejects it because it fails to ensure the deployment of Syrian troops.

An Iraqi official indicated in an interview published Friday that his country backs Aoun in his confrontation with Muawad.

"Iraq supports the Lebanese legitimacy because Iraq has no ambitions in the Lebanese territory."

"But how can a Lebanese head of state be elected at a time when Lebanon's territory is occupied by foreign troops?" said Saadi Mekki, speaker of Iraq's National Assembly, in an interview with the Kuwaiti daily Al Anbaa.

Iraq was Aoun's main backer in his so-called "war of liberation" against Syrian forces in Lebanon this year.

Iraq has a clear attitude towards the Lebanese question as expressed in our opposition to the presence of any foreign troops in Lebanon, both Arab and non-Arab forces," said Saleh, interviewed in Baghdad.

"Lebanon is an Arab state, a founding member of the Arab League, and a member of the United Nations. The Lebanese people are in agreement over the issue of national reconciliation if they had the choice and all foreign troops left Lebanon," he said.

## E. Germany throws open its border; wall to be torn down

BERLIN (Agencies) — East Germany said Friday it was forever lifting all travel restrictions on its citizens, and a West German official later said parts of the Berlin Wall were to be torn down Friday night.

Tens of thousands of East Germans earlier streamed into West Berlin and parts of West Germany after a night of celebrating the opening of the Berlin Wall and other borders for the first time in 28 years.

The Berlin Wall has been the symbol of East-West division since 1961.

East German Interior Minister Friedrich Dicks later told East German television the new travel policy is "permanent and will be the foundation of a new travel law."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, then announced East Germany would tear down parts of the wall, located entirely in East Berlin, to create 18 new crossings to the West.

Genscher said work on knocking out four of the crossings was to begin at 1900 GMT.

The Soviet Union Friday praised East German decision but warned Bonn it was too early to speak of German reunification.

"This is a symbolic event, a wise decision in my view, because it destroys all the stereotypes about the iron curtain," Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady

Gerasimov said.

He added: "East Germany has introduced a new regime on its border, but the border remains."

"Bonn must take into account that policies aimed at re-arranging borders would not suit any government in Europe and would only sow distrust."

Gerasimov told a news conference the Kremlin welcomed East Berlin's political reforms because the opportunity to travel freely might stem the exodus of East Germans to the West.

But Gerasimov indicated Moscow would not tolerate tampering with the boundaries of the Warsaw Pact's frontline state.

"Politically it is not the time now to talk about reunification. The two Germanys belong to different military blocs."

Friday's developments could one of the most dramatic changes in post-war Europe, giving the once penned-up East German people full freedom of travel for the first time since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961.

East Germany first threw open its borders Thursday in a dramatic bid to appease hundreds of thousands of citizens seeking democratic reforms, including free travel and free elections.

Tens of thousands have fled the country for the West.

Until Dicks' statement, there was uncertainty about the scope of Thursday's decision and whether any restrictions would be

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## PLO seeks clarifications on Baker's five-point plan

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is to ask the United States for further clarifications on U.S. proposals for direct Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo.

Khaled Al Hassan, of the main PLO group Fatah, told Reuters Friday that the organization's leaders drafted the questions at a meeting which ended in Tunis late Thursday.

The questions were based on the resolutions of the Palestine Central Council in Baghdad last month, he added. The council said that in any peace talks the PLO must choose the Palestinian delegation and the agenda must be open to all topics.

Jamal Al Sourani left the Tunisian capital by special plane Friday morning to brief the Egyptian government on Thursday's meeting of the PLO's 15-member Executive Committee under the direction of Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"It's a positive position. If means discussions will continue," Bassam Abu Sharif, political adviser to Arafat, told reporters.

The government of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has been acting as an intermediary

between the United States, Israel and the PLO in the latest round of Middle East peace diplomacy.

Baker last month submitted his five-point proposal for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue mainly to discuss an Israeli plan for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The plan would be to choose negotiations of interim autonomy in the occupied territories.

Israel conditionally accepted the proposals last weekend. It demanded assurances that the PLO would not have any role, direct or indirect, in the dialogue and that the agenda be confined to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's election plan.

PLO officials repeatedly have said that the organization must be a full partner in any talks, able to choose its delegates and that the dialogue agenda should be unrestricted.

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## Vote counting — a slow and meticulous process

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A rectangular table piled with heaps of papers; one of the seven men around the table picks one up, reads out several names; two others make marks against the names read out in a chart on a black board, and another does the same thing in a smaller version of the chart. A few among the two dozen polling in chairs with arm rests jot some numbers down, some raise a small query, one of the men around the table displays the paper, the question is apparently answered, the paper is torn and thrown into a box under the table. A policeman makes sure every figure mentioned in the room is recorded in his own book.

The process, could take anywhere from four to eight hours, was enacted Wednesday night and early Thursday in 613 rooms, mostly of schools and community colleges around the Kingdom, to determine the winners of the general elections.

For those who had to depend on Jordan Television to catch the latest election returns and comments from prominent personalities, the actual counting process remained away from the screen, but was witnessed by agents designated by the candidates. The lone police officer taking notes was an additional insurance that nothing untoward happened during the process.

Driving around Amman in the wee hours of Thursday morning, a group of reporters wander into the area surrounding the Intermediate College on the Sports City-Zarqa Road. The entire college and roads leading to it are sealed off and brimming with security personnel. Hundreds of cars are parked, double-parked

and triple-parked on the other side of the road.

A flash of special press passes by the journalists, who managed to find an unsealed side-road and reach the main gate of the building, allows them entry to the building, ablaze with lights and which, in one of those rare occasions in its history, finds itself full of people after dark, and houses the site for counting the ballots cast in Amman Governorate Wednesday.

The journalists walk into the building, question a "contact" where the counting for the Third District of Amman was going on, climb up two flights of the stairs full of people and policemen, and, on the second floor landing, face a closed door. "Can we go in?" queries one of them. "Well, we might as well take the chance," answers another and the group timidly opens the door and find themselves in the middle of counting the contents of a ballot box.

The intricacies of the process are many; each ballot box is sealed with red wax at the polling centre after the balloting is over in the presence of candidates' polling agents and polling committee members put their signature on the cloth-wrapped package, which is carried by a policeman and carried under armed escort to the respective district's counting centre. They are stored under guard, taken out one by one and sent to their respective rooms.

In the counting rooms, the head of the counting committee displays to the candidates agents that the seals are intact. He reads out the details written on the outside of the box, and the number of ballots issued to that particular polling centre, counts the left-overs, announces the number of ballots expected to be inside the box before opening the seals and

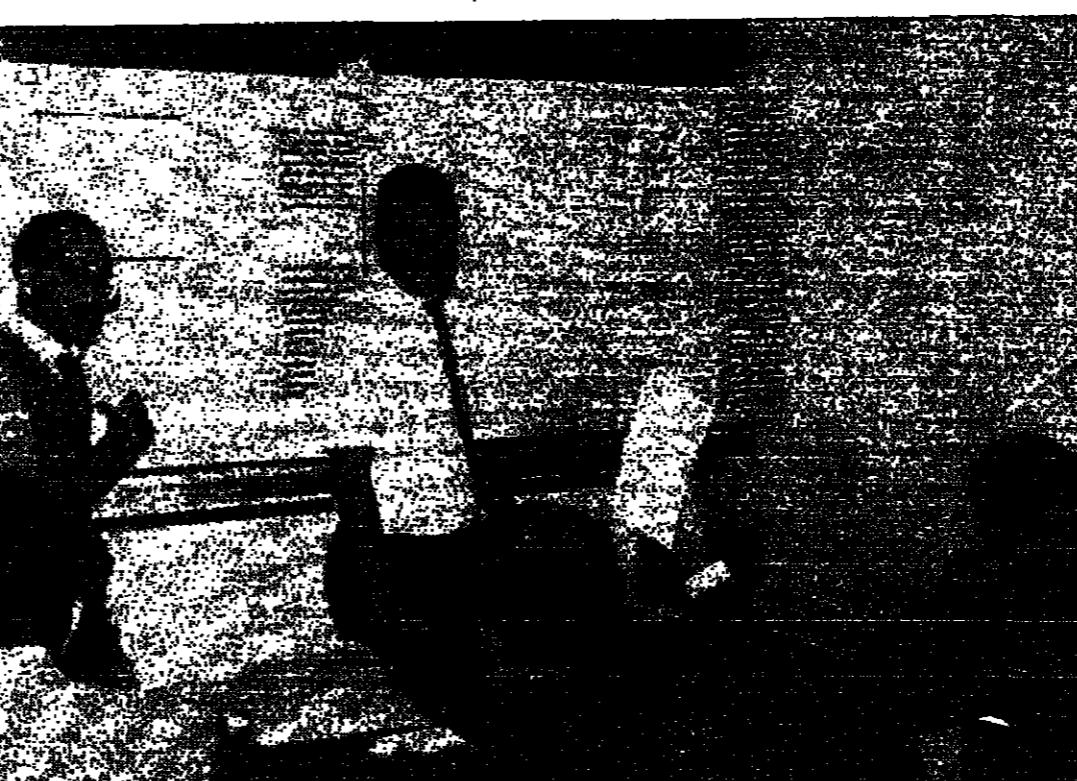
opens the box's three locks. He empties out the box on to the table, starts counting the number of ballots. If found to contain more or less than five per cent of the total number of ballots handed over to the voters at the centre, the box is declared null and void; something that apparently did not happen anywhere in the Kingdom Wednesday night.

In that particular room in the Intermediate College, the process was brisk. Once all the ballots in the box were counted, the totals were tallied and conveyed to Amman Governorate offices, which relayed the information to the Interior Ministry through a computer hook-up which also included Jordan Television, officials explained.

The journalists get bored after half an hour, but not any more than some of the candidates' agents who ranged from very young-looking boys to elderly men wearing traditional costumes. It was obvious to many of them their candidates were losing, but they had to sit through the entire process.

The journalists walk out with a satisfaction that they were privy to a process which few other could have witnessed. On the way out, one of them stops to chat with an acquaintance, son of a prominent candidate who was way down the final tallying list. "I am surprised," he says. "My father should have won." Well, better luck next time, that's all his journalist friend could tell him.

Well, as the day dawned, the 21 winners in the governorate were announced. But not all others were losers, particularly the owner of a small kiosk inside the college doing brisk business selling sandwiches and cigarettes, perhaps with a turnover not much less than his annual turnover in one single night.



A woman casts her vote during the parliamentary elections Wednesday.

## Rights group seeks probe into Israeli soldiers' behaviour

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli civil rights group has asked the army to investigate reports of soldiers forcing Palestinians to perform "ridiculous and humiliating tasks" such as singing army songs and sweeping the streets in the middle of the night.

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel has asked the army's legal adviser to stop the "manifestly illegal" practice in the 'Ain Bet Al Ma refugee camp in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, a lawyer for the group said Friday.

"They force the inhabitants to perform ridiculous and humiliating tasks such as sweeping streets, washing the streets, and so forth," said Dan Simon, the group's lawyer.

"It's usually done in the middle of the night," he said. "The people are called out, their ID cards are taken away from them and returned at the end of the work."

Israeli officials said Friday a preliminary check indicated soldiers made residents of the camp clean up rubble from tyres set on fire by demonstrators.

Simon said the army legally can force Palestinians to remove roadblocks put up by demonstrators and to erase graffiti, and can confiscate their identification cards while they do the work.

But forcing Palestinians to clean streets and pick up cigarette butts and pebbles is "manifestly illegal," he said. He also complained that six residents were made to march around the camp singing an Israeli army song one night last month.

"What we expect to hear is what the army is doing to make sure these things do not reoccur," he said.

Simon said he probably will petition Israel's supreme court if the army does not take action. He said the practices were "a local king of initiative" and were not widespread.

"It symbolises the fact that the army isn't as aware as it should be of the legality of its actions," Simon said.

Meanwhile, the supreme court has been asked to consider a complaint by a group of army reservists that their military service in the occupied territories

takes them away from their businesses for long periods of time and thus endangers their livelihoods.

The group, formed three months ago, wants the high court to order Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin to agree to defer reserve duty for "business or family reasons," according to a report in the Liberal daily Haaretz. Rabin wrote the group last month that the army does its best to distribute reserve duty fairly.

On Thursday, Israeli forces shot dead a Palestinian and killed a second Arab in clashes sparked by the raid, security sources said.

They said a military force encountered a wanted Palestinian group called Red Eagle in the village of Jneid in the early morning.

The group's leader Ayman Al Razeh was standing guard near the door when troops broke in. He aimed a pistol at the soldiers who shot him dead, they said.

The force found two pistols in the hideout and seized 10 people there who were eating breakfast, the sources said.

The sources said the group was affiliated to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and had made at least 10 attacks on Palestinians suspected of collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities.

Incidents involving armed Palestinians and soldiers have been rare in the 23-month-old uprising.

Palestinians in the occupied territories on Thursday observed a general strike marking the beginning of the revolt's 24th month.

News of the Jneid killing sparked protests in Nablus, the West Bank's largest town. Troops shot dead Raja Lidawi, 25, during the demonstrations, sources said.

Hospital sources said two youths were wounded, one seriously.

The underground national leadership for the uprising issued its 48th leaflet since the start of the uprising.

The leaflet urged Palestinians to reject U.S. attempts to implement Israel's plan for holding elections in the occupied territories.

## Foreign journalists impressed

By Same Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Some of the 160 plus foreign journalists and reporters have started to leave Jordan Friday after spending several days in the Kingdom to witness a — free and fair elections. Many of these journalists, most of whom are based in Jerusalem, since the intifada's eruption, were impressed with the parliamentary campaigning and elections process and expressed their belief that this election was an example to the rest of the Arab World.

"It is very striking to have found such an open democratic activity going on," a prominent journalist from the London-based daily, the Guardian, Ian Black, told the Jordan Times. Black, who is based in Jerusalem, said that he had "never seen such a democratic process taking place in any Arab country before."

Steve Franklin of the Chicago Tribune was "very impressed to find that the elections were so free and open."

"I have been coming to Jordan for the past nine years, and this is the first time I witness such an exciting event," said Franklin.

Franklin, who is also based in Jerusalem, said he noticed that the people were very involved with the election campaign although they did not seem to be very involved with the actual elections. He was referring to the fairly low turnout at the voting

polls. He added that these elections are a "true test of democracy."

Another reporter based in Jerusalem, Mary Curtis of the Boston Globe, was also impressed with the election atmosphere. She spent election day with a tribe in the central badia region and in Zarka, and was pleased to find people happy in the streets celebrating elections.

"At the badia, women were preparing food and the men slaughtering lamb to feed the voters of the tribe. They said that they are celebrating; whether their candidates won or lost did not matter. So they appreciated the elections," Curtis told the Jordan Times.

She described the atmosphere in Zarka as being very festive and lively, with young people distributing pamphlets and leaflets of the candidates.

Tony Walker, Middle East correspondent for the Financial Times, said that the elections were very positive and "a very promising development." Walker, who is based in Cairo, spent election day in Madaba and was impressed with the reaction of the people towards the process.

"There was a very orderly turnout at the polling stations and there was active last minute voting. The people seemed to understand what's going on and there was a lot of activity in the streets," Walker said.

He added that this was the first

time he covers elections since he has been posted in the Middle East five years ago, and believes that Jordan's neighbours "are closely watching with interest."

Walker said that foreign correspondents will be interested to see how this process will continue in the future and how Parliament will function. "So we will probably come back to Jordan periodically because this step is of significant importance to the region as a whole," he said.

### Facilities

The majority of foreign journalists visited different parts of the Kingdom on election day with transportation provided by the Ministry of Information. They were taken to Karak, Ma'an, Tafileh, all the badia regions, Madaba, Irbid, Zarka, Madaba, the Jordan Valley, and the Balqa governorate. The correspondents also took their own initiatives by visiting different areas of the capital with the help of some local journalists.

The majority of the foreign press normally filed their stories from their hotels. However, there was a press centre at the Plaza Hotel which was equipped with international telephone lines, free local lines, fax and telex machines, and telephone equipment. For the local press, the television and radio were connected directly to the transmission station in Amman.

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12:30 Dubai (EK)

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Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple	420 / 380
Banana	450 / 400
Banana (Makassar)	400 / 350
Beans	500 / 400
Cabbage	200 / 150
Carrot	320 / 280
Carrot	200 / 150
Corn	250 / 200
Cucumber (large)	90 / 60
Cucumber (small)	240 / 150
Garlic	520 / 450
Grapefruit	220 / 180
Grapes	450 / 350
Grapes (black)	500 / 350
Green Beans	300 / 200
Lemon	200 / 150
Mallow	100 / 80
Marrow (large)	140 / 100
Marrow (small)	100 / 70
Okra	620 / 500
Olives	850 / 750
Onion (dry)	270 / 220
Orange	450 / 400
Pepper (hot)	120 / 120
Pepper (sweet)	120 / 120
Pomegranate	350 / 300
Potato	300 / 250
Sage	600 / 500
Spinach	220 / 180
Tomatoes	240 / 180
Water Melon	200 / 150

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14:28 ... 'Asr  
16:45 Maghreb  
18:05 Isha

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## Members of Jordan's 11th Parliament

The following are profiles of some of the deputies elected for parliament. Photos are only for the leading members in the 20 districts of the Kingdom.

### Amman - First district



**Sheikh Ali Al Fagir**

Born in 1945, obtained his school education in Jordan and then joined the Jordanian Armed Forces which sent him on a scholarship to obtain a doctorate degree from Egypt in Sharia (Islamic law). He is retired.

### Abdul Aziz Shabaneh

Born in 1933, he studied Sharia (Islamic law) in Damascus and obtained a diploma in education from the University of Jordan. Served as teacher and then retired. Now he is deputy director of the Islamic Charitable Society Centre in Amman.

### Majid Khalifeh

Khalifeh was born in Salt in 1948. He holds a Ph.D. in law from the University of Cairo. He worked as deputy dean of the faculty of law at the University of Jordan and as a lawyer.

### Amman - Second district



**Abdul Manan Abu Zant**

He is born in 1935. He studied Islamic Sharia in Al Azhar University in Egypt where he received his bachelors degree. He received his Masters Degree in Islamic Sharia from Pakistan.

### Dr. Ali Hawamdeh

Born in Karak in 1932, Hawamdeh obtained a degree in medicine from Cairo in 1957, served for six years with the Health Ministry as doctor, and director of Tafleeh hospital. Presently he is director of the Islamic Hospital in Amman.

**Ya'qoub Qarash**  
Born in Jerusalem in 1952. He is a merchant in Jabal Al Taj.

### Amman - Third district



**Laith Shubbellat**

Shubbellat was born in Amman. He has a B.Sc. degree in engineering from the American University of Beirut, and a masters degree from Georgetown University in Washington. Shubbellat is president of the Engineers Association and an ex-member of Parliament.

### Faris Suliman Nabulsi

Born in Amman in 1946. He completed his secondary education in Terra Sancta College in Amman. He studied law in Cairo University and graduated in 1971. He has a private law office.

### Taher Nasha'at Al Masri

Al Masri was born in Nablus in 1942, completed his secondary education at Al Najah college in 1952. He got a B.A. degree in commerce from Texas University in 1965. He was elected to Parliament in 1967 and was minister of state for occupied territories affairs, head of the occupied territories affairs department, foreign minister and deputy prime minister for economic affairs in the last government.

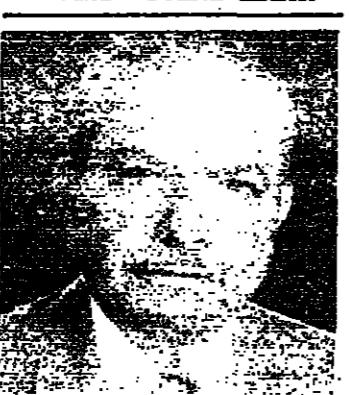
### Mansour Seifuddin Murad

Born in Amman in 1950. He studied in Baghdad University and majored in law and politics. He enrolled in the Palestinian resistance in 1967 and has been an active force in the Palestinian struggle and Jordanian national movement until today.

### Fakhri Kawar

Born in 1945 in Ijour, completed his secondary education at Al Ibrahimiyyah College in Jerusalem, and got his bachelors degree in Arabic literature from the University of Cairo in 1971. He worked as a teacher for 12 years until 1974 when he became a journalist. He was a columnist at Al Ra'i Arabic daily until 1988. Kawar is a member in the Jordan Press Association and the Jordanian Writers Federation.

### Amman - Fourth district



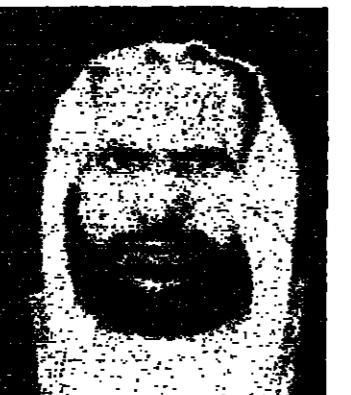
**Dr. Nayef Minwer Al Hadid**  
(Amman Governorate-4th District)

Born in the Badia north east Al Muwattaqar. While in the armed forces, he established the Second Royal Armoured Division and was appointed the commander of the armoured corps until 1957. He was royal protocol assistant. He was appointed governor of Amman, Balqa, Ma'an and Karak governorates. He was also appointed director of Passport and Civil Registration Department. He is a member of the Cancer Society's board of directors and founder of the Jordanian Islamic Bank.

### Hamzeh Mansour

Born in Karak in 1932, Mansour obtained a degree in medicine from Cairo in 1957, served for six years with the Health Ministry as doctor, and director of Tafleeh hospital. Presently he is director of the Islamic Hospital in Amman.

### Amman - Fifth district



**Dr. Hamman Said**

Born at Kafer Rase in 1944. He completed secondary school in Zarqa in 1962. He received Islamic Sharia degree from Damascus in 1966. He was a teacher at the Islamic College in Amman until 1971. He got his Masters Degree in Hadith and sciences from Al Azhar University in 1974.

and Ph.D. in Hadith and sciences from Al Azhar in 1979. He received comparative religions degree at Temple University in U.S. in 1979 and has written many books and articles on Islam.

### Mohammad Abu Fares

Abu Fares was born in Falouja on the Palestinian coast. He holds a B.A. degree from Damascus University and an M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Islamic Law from Al Azhar University. He worked as a teacher of Islamic law at the University of Jordan's Sharia faculty, head of the Sharia and high department at the University of Jordan. He wrote 30 books on fiqh, Islamic law, hadith and the Palestine question.

### Ata Al Shahwan

Dr. Ahmad Oweidi Al Abdali (Amman Governorate-5th District)

Born in Bassa-Wadi Seer, in 1945, he received his Masters Degree in Islamic Studies in Cairo, and later received his Doctorate Degree at Cambridge University in Britain. He is a former brigadier general at the Public Security Department and has written 41 books and television series.

### Daoud Tahasho Koujak

Born at Naour in 1936. He completed secondary school in Amman in 1956. He received his geography degree from Damascus University in 1960. He was a teacher at Al Hussein College until 1968, education supervisor until 1977 and curriculum supervisor at the Ministry of Education until 1980. He was loaned to the Islamic Centre Society from 1984 until now.

### Amman - Sixth district

Ahmad Azaideh  
Abdul Hafiz Braizat  
Sa'ad Hadadin

### Amman - Seventh district



**Jamal Khreishah**

### Mohammad Addoun Al Zaben

Zaben was born in 1943. He holds a B.Sc. in medicine. He held several government posts, including a physician at Bashir Hospital, and at Madaba health centre, minister of municipal and rural affairs, member of the National Consultative Council and minister of communications.

### Ziad Shweikhi

### South bedouins



**Mohammad Al Haj**

Gammo was born in Zarqa in 1924. He holds a bachelors degree in Islamic studies from Al Azhar University. He served as a member of Parliament from 1956.

### Abdul Baqi Gammo

Ibn Jazi was born in Al Husseiniya near Ma'an in 1929. He held the Huwaitat seat at the Parliament since 1963.

### Faisal Ibu Jazi

Ahmad Eanab

Born in Ajloun in 1939. He attended secondary school in

Salameh Ghweiri  
Ziad Abu Mahfouz

### Bassam Haddadin

(Zarqa Governorate)

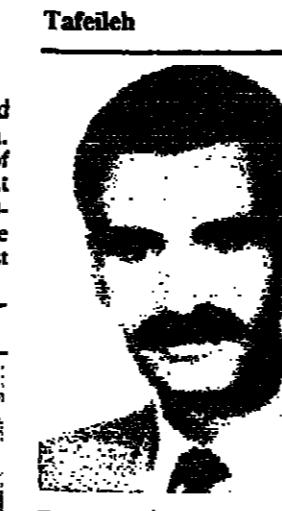
Born in Ma'in, he completed his secondary education in Zarqa. He was one of the leaders of Jordanian students movement while studying abroad (1970-1976). He is a member of the Palestinian Writers and Journalist Association.

### Ma'an



### Nayef Abu Tayeh

### Tafleeh



**Abdul Salmaan Freihat**

**Jamal Haddad**

### Jerash



**Issa Al Rimoni**

Rimoni was born in Rimoni, near Jerash in 1939. He received his elementary and secondary education in Jordan. He completed his higher education in Egyptian, Lebanese, and British universities. Rimoni is a businessman and publishes Al Ra'ed Al Arabi, a weekly political magazine.

### Fuad Khalafat

Born in Tafleeh 1951. He got his BA in chemical engineering in Lahore, Pakistan, in 1975. He got his MA in Islamic studies in 1986, from Punjab University. He was the training director at Jordan Cement Company.

### Ibrahim Ghahabshah

Born in Tafleeh in 1949. He attended secondary school at Rabbah. He got his forestry degree from Latikiya University. BA agricultural engineering from Mussul University, Iraq. He was the agricultural director in Tafleeh.

### Suleiman Arar

Arar was born in Ma'an in 1934. He holds a licence in law. He worked at several Jordanian embassies abroad. He served as assistant governor, chairman of the board of directors of the Jordan Press Foundation and chief editor of Al Ra'i Arabic daily.

Arar was appointed interior minister in 1976, minister of state in 1979, minister of agriculture in 1982 and speaker of the National Consultative Council in 1982. In 1984 he was appointed deputy prime minister and interior minister.

### Hisham Sharabi

Abdul Karim Al Kabarty (Ma'an Governorate)

Born in Amman, in 1949, he completed his secondary studies in the Islamic Scientific College in Amman. He studied geological engineering in the American University of Beirut and received his bachelors degree in business administration and financial management from St. Edwards University, Texas. He got honorary certificates from several vocational societies and was an active member in the Arab American Chamber of Commerce. He worked in the fields of financial investments and tourism in Jordan and abroad. He is a member of boards of directors in several Jordanian companies and chairman of Kidneys patients society in Aqaba.

### Ahmad Kofahi

Abdul Rahim Akour  
Kamel Omari

Yousef Khasawneh

Mohammad Alawneh

### Thouqan Al Hindawi

Hindawi was born in Nuaimeh in 1927. He got his masters degree in education and one in history. He worked as minister of education in more than one government as well as minister of information and finance; member of the Upper House of Parliament, deputy prime minister, chief of the Royal Court. Hindawi also worked as a teacher and under secretary of the ministries of information, finance, municipal and rural affairs and ambassador to Egypt.

### Hosni Shweib

Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh

Deeb Majri

### Mafraq

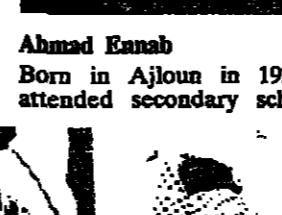


**Abdul Karim Dighmi**

**Mohammad Abu Oleim**

**Nawaf Khawaleh**

### Ajloun



**Ahmad Eanab**

Born in Ajloun in 1939. He attended secondary school in

Ajloun and Tulkarem. He got his medicine degree from Turkey and Yugoslavia. He was a doctor at the Ministry of Health since 1986. He was health director in Deir Alla, Ajloun, Salt, Ramtha and South Ghor.

### North bedouins

**Mohammad Muarar**

**Saad Al Srour**

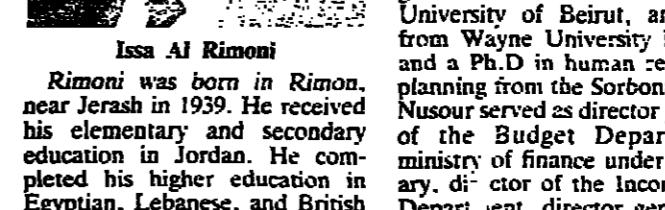
### Balqa Governorate



**Abdul Salmaan Freihat**

**Jamal Haddad**

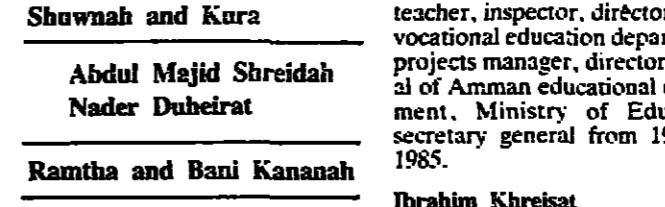
### Jerash



**Issa Al Rimoni**

Rimoni was born in Rimoni, near Jerash in 1939. He received his elementary and secondary education in Jordan. He completed his higher education in Egyptian, Lebanese, and British universities. Rimoni is a businessman and publishes Al Ra'ed Al Arabi, a weekly political magazine.

### Karak



**Abdullah Al Nusour**

Born in Salt in 1939, Nusour got his B.Sc from the American University of Beirut, an M.Sc from Wayne University in 1965 and a Ph.D in human resources planning from the Sorbonne. Dr. Nusour served as director general of the Budget Department, ministry of finance under secretary, director of the Income Tax Department, director general of Al Shab newspaper, planning minister and education minister.

### Abdul Latif Suleiman Arabyat

Born in Salt in 1933, Arabyat got his Ph.D degree in vocational education. He worked as a teacher, inspector, director of the vocational education department, projects manager, director general of Amman educational department, Ministry of Education secretary general from 1982 till 1985.

### Ibrahim Khreisat

Born in Salt in 1941. He holds a degree in Sharia (Islamic Law)

from Damascus University. He was the director of the Islamic Centre Society in Amman and served as a teacher in number of institutions including the Islamic Community College in Zarqa.

### Atif Al Boush

Born in Zarqa in 1932. He attended secondary school in Tafleeh and Karak. Received his law degree from Beirut Arab University and his Masters Degree in Islamic studies from Pakistan.

### Mahmoud Hweimeh

### Muteer Ahmad Bustani

Born in 1940. He completed secondary school in 1963 and received his BA in accounting and economics in 1969. He was Minister of Education for 2 years and worked at Kerak Community College for 6 years.

## Jordan Times

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Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

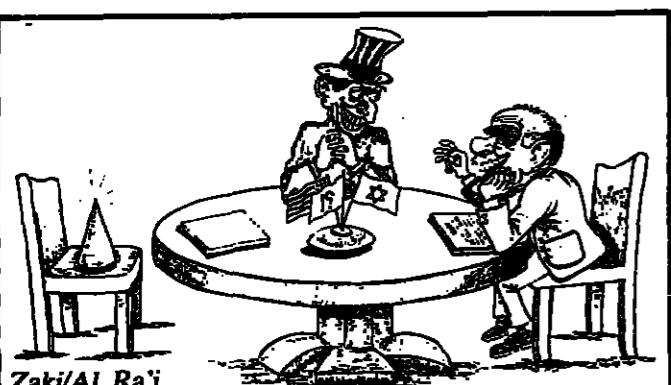
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## New era begins

NOW that the 1989 parliamentary elections are over and the voters have spoken their word on who should represent them in the Lower House of the Parliament, the country has to pick up where it has left off and proceed to carry on with the much work that lies ahead. However, the signals from the new Lower House of the Parliament are obviously loud and clear and need to be reckoned with in the future conduct of governmental and non-governmental policies and actions.

Yet the fact that less than half of the eligible voters have in fact cast their votes makes the emerging picture that much incomplete and blurry. The measure of popular sentiment would have been more complete has the percentage of voters who participated in Wednesday's elections been considerably higher. The voters who abstained from exercising their solemn duties to the country bear the prime responsibility for any shortcoming that may have ensued from the elections. When the people of Jordan called so forcefully for the return of parliamentary life in the Kingdom, it was taken for granted that the greater majority of them would translate that sentiment into deeds. Unfortunately, many Jordanians did not take the duty to vote seriously enough and stayed behind when the ballot boxes were made available to them Wednesday. Still this is no fault of those who have voted. Accordingly the silent Jordanians during the elections day must be deemed as having forfeited their right to claim that the total picture emerging from the 1989 elections does not faithfully reflect their sentiments and views. Now it is incumbent on all of us to respect the results of the elections and honour the many messages emanating from it. The dangers and challenges that lie ahead require the full unity of the people of Jordan. The time of bickering must be left behind us. We need to unite behind our new representatives and help them work positively and harmoniously with the other branches of government for the overall national interest of the Kingdom. How our new members of Parliament perform their duties will obviously determine how the voters in future elections will cast their votes. It is therefore the ardent hope that the new Parliament will bring good fortunes to the country both domestically and internationally.



## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i alongwith the rest of the local Jordanian newspapers on Friday gave full coverage to the election story and printed columns and editorials tackling various aspects of the election process underlining the importance of the coming stage awaiting the deputies in parliament.

Al Ra'i for its part said that with the end of the election, Jordan is now facing a new era in its democratic and parliamentary life under the wise guidance and leadership of His Majesty King Hussein. Needless to say that the new deputies who will be sitting in parliament for the coming stage, shoulder serious responsibilities towards their nation especially in the face of the challenges and the numerous problems Jordan is now facing, the paper noted. It said that King Hussein has been keen all along to call the people's attention to the need to remain committed to serving the higher interests of the nation. The paper reminded the deputies of their commitment and their pledges and said the country is now facing problems that need solution in conjunction and cooperation with the executive authority. It said that the deputies should be true to the confidence and trust invested in them by the Jordanian people.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily commends the government for its efforts during the election campaign and the election day which went on smoothly and ended peacefully. Hossay Ayesh says that the results of the elections were certain to turn out the way they did, simply because those who succeeded had built an infrastructure among the lower classes and the poor districts; while those who failed to succeed did not have the chance to build such infrastructure that can ensure their success. The writer also criticised those who failed to vote in the elections and said only people of the poor districts went to the polls. Many of those who failed to turn out at the polling stations preferred to sleep or to have rest for the day than go and vote for their favourite candidates, thus contributing to their failure, the writer points out. He says that the new parliament should indeed enact a law that should make it mandatory for every person to vote in a general election.

Al Dostour daily said that Jordan has successfully passed the difficult test and elected a new group of deputies to sit in parliament for the next four years. The country is now at the threshold of a new stage in its history, and the parliament members ought to take up their serious task with determination and true commitment to serve the nation as they had promised during the election campaign, the paper noted. What the people of Jordan expect from the parliament is a solution to problems and an active role in discharging the affairs of the state. The paper said that the new era should be marked with serious dialogue, responsibility and meaningful action if the country is to be helped to overcome the difficulties. The paper said that the deputies shoulder a heavy responsibility towards their countrymen and their Arab Nation.



His Majesty King Hussein Friday addresses a press conference in Amman (Petra photo)

## King: Elections a big success

(Continued from page 1)

branch. "The Jordanian Parliament is the home of all Jordanian people, and their hopes and aspirations and its members owe allegiance to the Constitution of Jordan. Hopefully, all of them would work towards the better future of this country," he said.

Although the King said it was premature to assess the course of the new Parliament, he did criticise some platforms adopted by candidates in the elections.

Some of the slogans raised by candidates during the election campaigns were the result of "lack of knowledge of the facts and realities," the King said and observed that some of them could have been made "only for the purpose of gaining votes." He described some of these slogans as "unrealistic, unfair and hypocritical," and said the outcome of the elections reflected "the disenchantment of the people" with such platforms. He noted that the result of the polls had "surprised some people" and said it indicated that "new trends were emerging in Jordan."

He affirmed that Jordan remained committed to all agreements it had entered with other Arab states and other countries and there was no chance of abrogating or suspending any of them.

Although avoiding specific comments on the programmes of the Muslim Brotherhood, which included prohibition, imposition of Sharia law and a holy war to liberate Palestine and eliminate Israel, the King said Jordan remained firmly committed to tolerance and moderation. "All rights of all members of the Jordanian family are sacred and will not be jeopardised or in any way affected," he said.

He recalled that Jordan was one of few countries in the region which allowed the Muslim Brotherhood to operate openly for many years, partly under the guidance of the Ministry of Social Development. "We protected them when (the Brotherhood) was persecuted elsewhere," he noted.

The King, who has cautioned against mixing religion with politics in what was interpreted as a warning message to Islamic fundamentalists,

said Islam was a progressive force. But, he said, "the slogan that 'go back to Islam' is unhealthy, moving to Islam, advancing towards it, developing it is healthier."

The King voiced pleasure that for the first time Jordanian women sought parliamentary seats in the elections. Reaffirming his total support for "the full rights of women in the society," he wished women candidates better luck next time. None of the 12 women candidates were able to secure a seat in the Lower House. According to the King, voter turnout in Wednesday's elections — 61.53 per cent of those who collected voter cards and 54 per cent of the eligible electorate — as "reasonable (and) acceptable."

"We have given the opportunity to everyone in Jordan to take part in the elections," he said. "Those who did not vote or did not want to vote have only themselves to blame."

"It is a phase of reassessment and reorganisation in Jordan against all challenges and threats," said the King. He

explained the dangers and threats, as stemming from Israeli slogans such as "Jordan is Palestine and Jordan is a solution," and the deadlock in the peace process as a result of Israel's refusal to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Furthermore, the expected mass emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel also presented a threat to Jordan, he said. "The question is where will these people (Soviet Jewish emigrants) go? Who will be responsible for them?" he asked, in an obvious allusion to the widely-held conviction that the expected 100,000 Soviet Jews would be settled in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

"I believe that the PLO has done everything that it was asked to do," he said. "It has accepted (U.N. Security Council) resolutions 242 and 338, recognised Israel's right to exist and renounced terrorism," he said. As long as Israel continues to reject the PLO as the negotiating partner, he said, peace will be elusive, exposing "the region to the danger of eruption."

accounts, delayed sending the invitation to underscore its deep disappointment with Shamir and his hardline attitude towards Baker's five-point framework proposal," the Jerusalem Post newspaper said.

Washington, aware that restrictive conditions could scuttle any hope of negotiations, had refused to rule out wider discussions and used deliberately vague language on the composition of a Palestinian delegation.

The new terms sought by Israel had already been requested and turned down by Washington in various forms during the previous weeks and months of discussions.

Since the original election proposal was issued by Shamir in Washington in April, it has become bogged down in seemingly endless disputes over how the administration, by all

process is to work.

Jokes have begun circulating in Israel and the occupied territories that Washington is having problems getting Shamir to accept his own election proposal.

The slow progress — from a leader who had to be pushed into the initial election proposal — apparently prompted Washington to make a public display of its concern.

As the time approached for Shamir to fly to the United States to speak to Jewish organisations, an embarrassed prime minister's office was reduced to openly asking for a meeting with Bush.

But how much effect the U.S. pressure will have on Shamir's policies is less certain. As in most nations, Israelis tend to rally behind the leader when he is snubbed by another government.

News papers that initially praised Israel's conditional acceptance of the Baker plan acknowledged by the end of the week that the new position was creating problems.

Most were obviously just visiting rather than emigrating, exulting in their sudden new freedom to travel to the other side of the wall.

U.S. President George Bush said if East Germany made good on its promise to allow free emigration, "This wall built in '61 will have very little relevance."

Border guards allowed many

former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who was mayor of West Berlin when the three-metre wall went up in 1961.

Lines of East Berliners waited Friday at control points to enter West Berlin, and Communist border guards were rapidly handing out visas. The visas were required as of Friday morning for those wanting only to visit.

Most were obviously just visiting rather than emigrating, exulting in their sudden new freedom to travel to the other side of the wall.

And in Prague, Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman Lubomir Marsik said the opening would ease the crush of refugees pouring through his country but that "the passage is still free" for those wanting to go through Czechoslovakia.

Border guards allowed many

## Final results of the elections

(Continued from page 1)

"young, enlightened" members of their own tribes.

Former minister Taher Al Masri narrowly edged out a Brotherhood candidate in the Third District.

Among former ministers who will take their seats in the domed Parliament House when the Lower House convenes in the third/fourth week of this month are: Abdulla Nsour from Balqa Governorate, Thouqan Hindawi and Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh from Irbid Governorate, Suleiman Arar from Ma'an and Mohammad Al Zaben from the central badia region.

Former ministers who lost the race included Shafiq Zawaideh from Amman's sixth district and Hamdi Tabba and Mohammad Dabbas in the third district, and Akef Al Fayed from the central badia district.

Also, at least a dozen of former senior officials and heads of large quasi-government departments, ex-governors, ex-mayors, ex-ambassadors and retired armed forces officers failed in the bid to make it to parliament.

Among unsuccessful former deputies was Dr. Riyad Nawaieh from Tafileh.

Almost every Muslim Brotherhood or "Islamist candidate" who had won the 1984 elections to fill vacant seats in the Lower House retained their seats; they included Kofahi, Shbeilat, Yousef Al Adhem (Ma'an) and Abdulla Al Akayeh (Tafileh).

According to Masa'adeh, the total number of eligible voters in the country are 1,400,952, including members of the Armed Forces and other security personnel who are not allowed to vote by law. Of the total, 1,020,457 voters registered their names, and 877,475 collected the necessary voting cards. The number of those actually voted Wednesday was 555,900, representing 61.53 per cent of those who collected the cards and 54 per cent of the registered voters.

While Kofahi secured the largest number of votes, the lowest went to Bassam Farhan Shami — a contender to the Christian seat in Amman's Third District.

The following are winners in the Kingdom's different constituencies:

Amman — First District: Ali Fakir 13,418 — Islamist), Abdul Aziz Shabaneh (11,188 — Muslim Brotherhood) and Majed Khalifeh (9,708 — Muslim Brotherhood)

Second District: Abdul Minem Abu Zant (19,343 — Muslim Brotherhood), Dr. Ali Hawamdeh (12,765 — Muslim Brotherhood) and Yacoub Karrash (5,082 — Islamist)

Third District: Leith Shbeilat (14,740 — Islamist), Fares Al Nabulsi (7,801 — Arab nationalist), Taher Al Masri (6,482 — Liberal), the Circassian seat in the district went to Dr. Salameh Al Ghunweh (7,036 — tribal leader), Ziad Abu Mahfouz (6,513 — Islamist).

The Circassian/Shishani seat went to Abdul Baki Gammou (Islamist) with 14,181 votes and the Christian seat was won by Bassam Haddadin (14,698 — leftist).

Balqa Governorate: Dr. Abdullah Nsour (19,609 — former minister), Abdul Latif Arabyat (15,451 — Muslim Brotherhood), Ibrahim Kharasat (13,071 — Muslim Brotherhood), Salameh Al Ghunweh (7,036 — tribal leader), Ziad Abu Mahfouz (6,513 — Islamist).

Northern and Central Governorate: Mohammad Al Muarri (3,845 — traditionalist), Naseer Al Dweirat (6,163 — traditionalist)

Shmeesh and Khoura: Abdul Majid Shreideh (7,628 — traditionalist), Nader Dweirat (6,163 — traditionalist)

Ramtha and Bani Khamas: Mohammad Dardour (11,734 — Independent), Quseim Obaidat (9,203 — independent), Salim Al Zoubi (5,483 — independent)

Zarqa Governorate: Deeb Anis (25,517 — Muslim Brotherhood), Abdul Hafiz Breslai Al Alawi (5,953 — Muslim Brotherhood). The Christian seat in the district was won by Sa'ad Haddadin with 3,088 votes. Former Public Works Minister Shafiq Zawaideh lost the race for the seat.

Sixth District: Ahmad Qutesh Al Azaideh (5,334 — Muslim Brotherhood), Abdul Salam Al Freihat (4,473 — tribal), Jamal Haddad (2,855 — Christian)

Ajloun District: Ahmad Annab (5,280 — tribalist), Dr. Ahmad Karim Shreideh (7,628 — traditionalist), Naseer Al Dweirat (6,163 — traditionalist)

Karak Governorate: Dr. Ahmad Kafawieh (13,184 — Muslim Brotherhood), Mohammad Musalem Al Olaieh (2,389 — Tribal), Nawaf Alayani Al Khawaldeh (2,533 — tribalist)

Ma'an Governorate: Yousef Al Athem (5,841 — Muslim Brotherhood), Suleiman Arar (5,590 — former minister), Ziad Kamal Shweikh (11,188 — Muslim Brotherhood) and Majed Khalifeh (9,708 — Muslim Brotherhood)

Southern bedouins: Faisal Ben Jazi and Nayef Abu Tayeh

Tafileh Governorate: Dr. Taher Al Akayeh (4,587 — Muslim Brotherhood), Fuad Khalafat (4,896 — Muslim Brotherhood), Ibrahim Al Ghazal (3,326 — independent)

Irbid Governorate: Ahmad Al Kofahi (32,651 — Muslim Brotherhood), Abdul Rahim Al Akour (22,920 — Muslim Brotherhood), Kamel Al Omari (19,858 — Muslim Brotherhood), Yousef Al Kharasat (9,478 — retired army officer)

Karak Governorate: Ahmad Kafawieh (13,184 — Muslim Brotherhood), Jamal Sareef (10,411 — Independent Islamists), Dr. Ahmad Karim Shreideh (7,628 — traditionalist), Naseer Al Dweirat (6,163 — traditionalist)

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20 députés sur 80 pour les Frères musulmans

## Les islamistes en force au Parlement

Les islamistes sortent grands vainqueurs des élections législatives de mercredi. Toutes tendances confondues, ils remportent 31 des 80 sièges de la nouvelle Chambre des députés. La coalition des Frères musulmans, seule organisation légale du pays, obtient 20 élus, dont la moitié à Amman, sur les 26 candidats qu'elle présentait. Pour les mouvements de l'opposition laïque, le scrutin du 8 novembre se solde par une sévère défaite. Parmi les 49

«Nous sommes satisfaits», dit Ali Hawamdeh à la main, ainsi que son collègue des Frères musulmans dans la deuxième circonscription d'Amman, Ali Hawamdeh a de quoi se réjouir. Les fondamentalistes, avec trente et un députés, entrent en force dans la première Chambre des Représentants issue des urnes depuis vingt-deux ans. Pas un seul des huit gouvernements du royaume n'a échappé à leur poussée électorale. Ils obtiennent même l'un des sept sièges musulmans de la circonscription de Karak. Un scrutin local marqué par la défaite des Majali, grande famille de la région, et particulièrement par l'échec personnel de Abdell Wahab Majali, ancien ministre de l'Education et de l'intérieur.

Mais c'est principalement à Amman, que les islamistes font une remarquable percée. Les Frères musulmans en tête, qui y totalisent dix élus sur douze candidats. Dans les deux grandes circonscriptions populaires de la capitale, ils enlèvent cinq des six sièges à pourvoir. Mieux: ils obtiennent entre un et trois députés dans cinq des six scrutins locaux.

Il n'y a guère que dans le centre-ville que leurs candidats ont été battus. Dans la troisième circonscription, sans doute la plus convoitée de la capitale, c'est un islamiste: moderniste, Leith Chabat, qui est arrivé très largement en tête. Les quatre autres élus représentent des sensibilités qui oscillent entre la



Les élections de mercredi se sont déroulées dans une atmosphère détendue. Elles ont cependant été marquées par un faible taux de participation.

gauche et le centre.

Dans la cinquième, par contre, trois Frères et deux fondamentalistes proches de la conférence de l'article 18 de la loi électorale, les résultats sont sévères. Dans la troisième circonscription d'Amman, notamment, Yacoub Zayadine, secrétaire général du Parti communiste jordanien et figure historique de l'histoire politique du pays depuis les années 1950, est battu. Un seul membre reconnu du PCJ entrera au Parlement: Issa Madanat, élu à la siège chrétien de Karak.

La supériorité des islamistes conservateurs se traduit également, de l'aveu même des candidats laïques, par l'échec total des candidatures féminines. Pas une des douze candidates, parmi les 650 prétendantes à la députation, n'entre à la Chambre des Représentants. «C'est une défaite pour les leaders de l'opposition nationale, qui s'étaient lan-

autres députés, ne figurent que 3 personnalités de l'opposition de gauche, dont un membre du Parti communiste jordanien, interdit dans le pays depuis 1957. Le premier Parlement élu dans le royaume depuis 22 ans, ne comptera par ailleurs aucune femme. Les 12 candidates ont été battues dans la capitale, à Irbid, Balqa, Zarqa et Ma'an. A la forte poussée des fondamentalistes s'ajoute une autre surprise: le faible taux de participation. 63,4%

seulement des électeurs, qui avaient retiré leurs cartes en octobre, ont pris part au vote. Comparé au nombre de Jordaniens enregistrés sur les listes électorales à la fin de l'été, il s'établit à 54,5%. Le roi Hussein s'est déclaré hier «satisfait» du déroulement et des résultats des élections, au cours d'une conférence de presse. Le souverain hachémite a également annoncé la rédaction prochaine d'une nouvelle «Charte nationale».

Le retour à l'Islam était «incorrect» et que la Jordanie «progressait» dans cette voie.

Estimant qu'aucune «opposition» n'émergeait dans l'Assemblée nationale fraîchement sortie des urnes, le roi a cependant reconnu «nécessaire» une prochaine «réorganisation interne du pays». Le nombre des Sénateurs, nommés par le chef de l'Etat, sera rapidement porté à quarante, a-t-il notamment précisé, ajoutant qu'une nouvelle «Charte nationale» serait par ailleurs «proposée» à la population dans un proche avenir. Sans dire cependant si la consultation prendrait la forme d'un référendum ou d'une série de lois soumises au Parlement.

Pour de nombreux observateurs, les propos du roi Hussein laissent entrevoir à terme le retour des partis dans le royaume d'Irbid. «C'est l'objectif», a d'ailleurs assuré le souverain. Les formations politiques, autorisées par la Constitution, sont en effet interdites depuis 1957.

Quant à la levée de la loi malchanceuse dans la circonscription de Balqa.

Certains estiment cependant que des «irrégularités» ont été commises pendant le déroulement du scrutin. «J'ai vu des femmes illégitimes se faire conseiller de voter pour un tel plutôt que pour un autre», assure l'un des observateurs d'un candidat de la capitale. «J'ai déposé trois plaintes auprès du gouvernorat d'Amman et du ministère de l'intérieur dans la journée de mercredi», déclare Toujane Fayal, parce que des gens étaient autorisés à voter sans la carte d'électeur.

De nombreux candidats battus expliquent surtout leur maigre nombre à l'égard du vote que des résultats. Commentant la victoire des islamistes, le souverain hachémite a déclaré que «l'idée



Le dépouillement des votes, qui avait commencé dès 21h00 mercredi soir dans la plupart des circonscriptions, s'est achevé le plus souvent au petit matin.

86% des quelque 1.020.000 Jordaniennes et Jordanies enregistrées au mois de septembre, avaient retiré leurs cartes d'électeur fin octobre, la surprise est de taille. «Raméné au nombre d'inscrits, à peine plus d'un citoyen sur deux a pris part au vote», s'inquiète un opposant de gauche, selon lequel «les gens ont hésité à dire ce qu'ils pensaient, par peur du lendemain des élections».

Le retour des partis: un «objectif»

Le roi Hussein, quant à lui, a fait part hier de sa «satisfaction» à l'égard du vote que des résultats. Commentant la victoire des islamistes, le souverain hachémite a déclaré que «l'idée

de retour à l'Islam» était «incorrect» et que la Jordanie «progressait» dans cette voie.

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Le retour à l'Islam était «incorrect» et que la Jordan

## Algeria nears finalising bold financial reforms

ALGIERS (R) — Reformist Algeria will soon form its first joint finance company with a foreign partner as part of radical reforms to reinvigorate its economy and ease a heavy debt burden.

Central bank governor Abderrahmane Hadj-Nacer, in his first press interview since taking office three weeks ago, told Reuters that negotiations with several foreign banks and investment groups were under way.

One (proposed venture) is at the point of conclusion," he said.

Rocked by youth riots a year ago, Algeria has launched some of the Third World's most sweeping economic and political reforms to revive a stagnant economy and install a multi-party democracy.

Hadj-Nacer said the joint finance companies would help attract foreign investment and know-how, stimulating Algeria's vast productive potential and helping it meet repayments on its \$24 billion foreign debt.

"Rescheduling is out of the question ... every time it is practiced it is very costly without bringing a real solution," Hadj-Nacer said. "With partners who defend the same logic we can reach fast and extraordinary results. It is the best way to avoid

rescheduling."

Hadj-Nacer declined to identify the potential partners but said the new companies could finance new projects, take shares in existing state firms and create new trading and manufacturing companies.

Foreign investment in Algeria has been minimal as the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) preached socialism and self-sufficiency and drew on hefty oil and gas revenues during the 1970s.

But mounting economic problems caused in part by a fall in world oil prices since the early 1980s have prompted a new openness.

Hadj-Nacer said the government planned to submit a new joint venture law to parliament by the end of the year offering "great flexibility." Current law limits the foreign shareholding to 49 per cent.

Hadj-Nacer also said Algeria planned to intervene more aggressively on world financial markets and use more sophisticated and imaginative debt in-

struments.

"If we stupidly submit to the pressure of the market, without intervening in a resolute and innovative fashion we will find ourselves in a well-known spiral," he said. "We must right away adopt a more active management, and approach the market by using all available techniques."

Hadj-Nacer also said Algerian state banks would take on the main financial role in development, now handled by the treasury.

In another interview broadcast on Algiers radio, Economy Minister Gazi Hedouci said Algeria will this month liberalise foreign trade, allowing manufacturers to import and export directly.

Hedouci said: "Production companies will be free to import and export as they wish."

Previously, certain state firms had monopoly rights to import certain commodities.

The measures are part of sweeping economic reforms designed to reinvigorate a stagnant economy and give state enterprises, which account for three-quarters of economic activity, more autonomy.

Hedouci also said the public sector would no longer receive special credit privileges. Both private and public firms would have to seek credit on an equal footing from a revamped banking sector.

"The banking sector will be pushed forward. The banks will be at the service of the companies, and they (the banks) will look for credit." Previously, the treasury was the main supplier of credit to the public sector.

Hedouci said the reforms were intended to revive, not to weaken, the state sector, built up during the 1970s under a socialist development programme.

"It would be ridiculous today to weaken the public sector because the less we produce, the less we will resolve our problem of foreign debt and the less we will emerge from the crisis."

Algeria suffers low productivity, high unemployment and a foreign debt of \$24 billion.

### EC to impose tariffs on some Saudi products

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community has confirmed that from 1990 on it would impose tariffs on six varieties of petrochemical imports from Saudi Arabia. Duties on small quantities of imports of the six products (methanol, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, melamine, linear polyethylene and polyethylene) were imposed on Jan. 1 this year because imports had reached almost half the EC's total market share. The EC has a general rule that whenever a country's exports of a single product reach more than 20 per cent of the EC's total imports in a year, the tariff concessions are withdrawn.

Others suggest Poles are less afraid than a few months ago that political and economic reform will create chaos in the economy and ordinary life, and feel less need to protect themselves against zloty-inflation by hoarding hard currency.

of excess capacity should be seen as a normal component of London's evolution."

They now both have a 20.5 per cent share of international business but back in 1980 Japan's share was five per cent against London's 27 per cent.

In the Eurobond sector, changes in rules relating to private placement bonds in the U.S. could lead to the repatriation of some dollar-related business, it said. Meanwhile the opening of futures exchanges in Germany and Switzerland looked set to mount a challenge to London's own market, LIFFE.

Japan has seen its market share of international banking quadrupled.

London's position in international banking is now on a par with London, figures published by the bank show.

Growth in sectors like accountancy, management consultancy and software engineering could more than offset shrinkage in the securities business, the bank added.

These sectors could lead to the creation of 37,000 extra-jobs by 1992, it said, citing a recent report by the Institute of Manpower Studies.

This compares with a loss of as many as 25,000 jobs in the securities sector predicted by some brokers' analysts.

Bank of England also said that London has the most expensive office rents in the West, outstripping those of New York, Paris and Frankfurt.

Only Tokyo among the major financial centres has higher office costs than London, the central bank said.

It said London was well placed to meet the competitive challenge but could not afford to be complacent.

Commenting on the problem of excess capacity in London's securities markets, which has been leading companies to curtail their operations and sack staff, the bank said: "Orderly removal

of excess capacity should be seen as a normal component of London's evolution."

It put London office rents at \$65 (\$103) a square foot, compared with \$36 (\$57) in midtown Manhattan, and \$25 (\$40) in New York City's downtown.

Office rents in Paris came to \$34 (\$54) a square foot and Frankfurt, \$22 (\$35).

Living expenses in London, the bank said, are "not far out of line with its main European counterparts or New York, (and) considerably cheaper than Japan..."

Studies of cost of living, staff overhead, tax and property have shown that London overall is a cheaper business location than Brussels, Frankfurt or Paris, the CBI director general, said.

He forecast that without improvement, some British businesses would transfer factories to France and other European countries after 1992 when the single market comes into effect.

He called for a spending programme of at least \$3 billion (\$4.8 billion) annually for the next seven years.

The CBI said France's motorway network would be increased by 25 per cent by 1997 while Britain's would remain almost the same according to government plans.

West Germany already has a motorway system three times the size of Britain's.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday November 9, 1989  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	101.7	102.7
U.S. dollar	636.0	642.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	445.0	449.4
Pound Sterling	1010.7	1020.8	Dutch guilder	305.4	308.5
Deutschmark	344.8	348.1	Swedish crown	99.1	100.1
Swiss franc	393.3	397.2	Italian lira (for 100)	47.1	47.6
			Belgian franc (for 10)	164.6	166.2

### Amman Financial Market weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the previous week:

	Nov. 4-7	Oct. 28-Nov. 1
Daily average	JD 2,068,581	JD 2,021,777
Total volume	JD 8,274,325	JD 10,108,887
Total shares	3,354,474	4,543,353
No. of contracts	3,984	5,473
Sectoral trading:		
Industrial	JD 5,620,294	JD 7,645,684
	(67.1%)	(75.6%)
Financial	JD 1,908,024	JD 1,509,143
	(22.8%)	(14.9%)
Service		
Insurance		
Share price index	134.0	132.5
No. of companies	62	58
Price movement (rise)	24	33
(decline)	23	11
(stable)	15	14

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.5847/57	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1677/87	Canadian dollar	Deutschmarks
	1.8525/30		Dutch guilders
	2.0900/07		Swiss francs
	1.6255/65		Belgian francs
	38.82/87		French francs
	6.2780/2830		Italian lire
	1353/1354		Japanese yen
	142.63/73		Swedish crowns
	6.4225/75		Norwegian crowns
	6.9225/75		Danish crowns
	7.1825/75		U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	386.40/386.90		

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The market closed lower after a gold-inspired rally ran out of steam and following a sell-off on Wall Street. The All Ordinaries index finished 13.8 points off at 1,636.6.

TOKYO — Prices moved narrowly due to uncertainty over a possible discount rate rise and an approaching market high. The Nikkei closed at 35,663.20, up 5.78 points.

HONG KONG — Stocks slipped steadily after early buying that was inspired by news that top leader Deng Xiaoping resigned his last Communist Party post. The Hang Seng index fell 4.58 points to 2,776.86.

SINGAPORE — The stock market closed on a firmer note after late buying lifted prices in moderate trading. The Straits Times industrial index rose 6.75 to 1,331.99.

BOMBAY — Prices fell broadly in subdued trading as a lengthy four-day weekend and elections kept investors away.

FRANKFURT — Hectic buying followed news that East Germany was letting citizens travel to the West. The Dax index gained surged by 33.73 points to 1,496.69.

ZURICH — Thursday's decline on Wall Street depressed trade but the all-share index gained 5.7 points to 1,103.4.

LONDON — Market-makers feel the market is vulnerable and have reduced their holdings, dealers said. The shortage of readily-available stock kept prices near the day's highs. At 1535 GMT the FTSE index was 16.3 higher at 2218.

PARIS — French shares rose as takeover interest offset concern about Thursday's weakness on Wall Street.

NEW YORK — A fire in the Wall Street area delayed the opening of the stock exchange by 15 minutes. At 1550 GMT the Dow Jones industrials showed an early rise of 18.65 to 2,622.34.

### Amid high rents, transport congestion

## Bank of England blurs London image

LONDON (Agencies) — London faces growing competition as an international financial centre as deregulation increases the appeal of other cities, the Bank of England said Thursday.

In an article released ahead of its quarterly bulletin, the central bank said London's position in international banking was being challenged, especially by Tokyo.

"Measures such as the progressive deregulation of interest rates and development of the Japan offshore market may further increase Tokyo's competitiveness," it said.

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### THE BETTER HALF.



## ANGELIC CHURCH IN AMMAN

Service in English: Mid Sunday 8 a.m. Holy Communion  
6 p.m. Remembrance Day Service

ALL WELCOME  
Tel: 628543

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF

1989 Thomas Morris Services, Inc.

Both vulnerable, West deals.

**NORTH**

♦ J 10 4 2

♦ A 3

♦ A 8 6 5

♦ A K 4

**WEST**

♦ A K Q 7 3

♦ Q 9 8 5

♦ J 7 4

♦ Q 3 9 7

♦ 10 5

**SOUTH**

♦ 6

♦ K 8 7 6 5 2

♦ K 3

♦ 8 6 3 2

The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♦ 1 NT Pass 4 ♦

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

Boys should grow up to be

good bridge players. Their motto,

"Be Prepared," could be the watch-

word of every skilled manipulator

of the scoreboards.

North's one no trump overcall

showed the values of a sound no

trump opening bid. South's hand

was just too strong distributionally

for anything less than a full-blooded

leap to game in hearts, especially

since it was obvious all the missing

high cards would be positioned in

front of partner's strong hand.

West led the king of spades and, had she continued the suit, declarer would have had an easy time of it. Instead, West found the good defense of shifting to the queen of clubs. Even if trumps broke well, declarer could count only nine top tricks. However, he found an intriguing way to increase that number to 10 without relying on favorable splits in hearts and clubs.

Declarer won the club shift in dummy and ruffed a spade. After cashing the king of hearts, a rump to the ace revealed the break, but he did not face declarer one bit. He ruffed another spade, cashed the king-ace of diamonds and ruffed a diamond. Next came a club to the ace and, when that trick lived, declarer led the table's last diamond.

When East had to follow helplessly, declarer ruffed for his tenth trick. In all, South garnered two tricks in each suit except spades, and four tricks in hand. At the end, the defense had a field day—West held two black winners and East the last two trumps in the game.

Note how carefully declarer used entries to dummy. Each of the four was employed to obtain a ruff!

By Stephan Nasstrom  
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — The gunner beat boom boom at his own game.

Jan Gunnarsson, one of the "other" Swedes, hit rocket serves and dead-eye volleys Thursday to upset Boris Becker 6-3, 7-5 and move into the quarterfinals of the

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you would be wise to make every effort to understand modern trends and activities and to explore both original and creative phases of your mentality.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Use all your ingenuity today to add to your abundance. Calling on outside friends with your family produce results.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Look into two new projects for a greater amount of supply. You can get your home conditions as your wish now.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Quiet meetings with friends will now produce more lasting friendships. Don't try to force views on your loved ones.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Many friends will try to convince you of varied points of view. Drawn into a money scheme could cost you.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Don't encourage friends from a distance to visit you. Double check purchases before buying things for the home.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Concentrate on enjoying one friend at a time today. Avoid getting your attachment in an argument with a friend.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Don't let questions about money matters disturb the harmony at home. This is your day to be constructive.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21) Invite as many different types of people as possible into your home. An influential couple will extend you the hand of friendship.

LIBRA: (September 22 to October 21) Happiness with your attachment should reach a new highlight.

\$1,025,000 Stockholm Open. It was the first time the U.S. Open and Wimbledon champ from West Germany has lost an indoor match since March 1988.

Gunnarsson's stunning victory prevented an expected showdown between Ivan Lendl and Becker, who were expected to meet in the final of the world's oldest grand prize indoor event.

It also assured Lendl, who breezed into the quarters with a 6-0, 6-2 romp over Anders Jarryd of Sweden, of the No. 1 ranking by the Association of Tennis Professionals for the rest of the year.

So does it mean anything for Becker not to reach the No. 1 position in the ranking because of this stunner?

"It's not really a big deal," said Becker. "It's disappointing, to lose, for sure. But so many good things have happened to me this year."

"So this loss won't disturb me very much. It's a pity, but I've won so many, many close matches this year."

"That's life. It's our profession. We lose now and then. In my opinion, that's good. That makes us more human."

Becker, who won the Paris Open last week after a 7-week layoff because of a knee injury following his U.S. Open win last September, said he was a little bit tired and a stiff around his hips.

"But Jan is a good player and he served and volleyed real well," Becker said. "He had many good first serves, especially on the important points. I played an inspired opponent from Sweden before a Swedish crowd."

Becker blew his chances to force a deciding third set. He had a break point in Gunnarsson's serve to lead 5-3 in the second set, then missed a set point at 5-4.

Becker's chances to force a deciding third set. He had a break point in Gunnarsson's serve to lead 5-3 in the second set, then missed a set point at 5-4.

Becker, whose West German team will play Sweden in the Davis Cup final next month in Stuttgart, said he hoped Gunnarsson will be chosen to play the defending champions.

"I hope he will play so I can get my revenge. I wouldn't mind that," said Becker, whose team upset Sweden last year on indoor clay in Goteborg, Sweden, to win the Davis Cup for the first time.

While Gunnarsson improved his chances of making the Swedish Davis Cup team, it was a black day for West German tennis at the Globe arena, the highest domed building in the world.

Earlier, Tim Mayotte of the

U.S. whipped promising Jens Wohrmann of West Germany 6-1, 6-1 to reach the final 8. Later, Becker and Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia were beaten 6-4, 6-4 by Brod Dyke and Greg Van Emburgh of the U.S. in a second-round doubles match.

Gunnarsson, who captured the Bergen Open in Norway last week and now has won his last seven matches without dropping a single set, was set to take on his buddy, Wilander on Friday.

"If I win the tennis tournament I'm going to do like (Diego) Maradona," Gunnarsson said. "I'm going to rent a Jumbo jet and take my family and all my friends to Australia in January."

## THE Daily Crossword



Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

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## Boxer's mother apologises

LONDON (AP) — Minha Wilson, owner of the best-known shoe in boxing, says she's sorry she clobbered one of her son's opponents over the head with her high heel.

She also says she won't be anywhere near the ring when Tony Wilson and Steve McCarthy square off in a rematch of their light-heavyweight bout next week, or at any other of her son's fights.

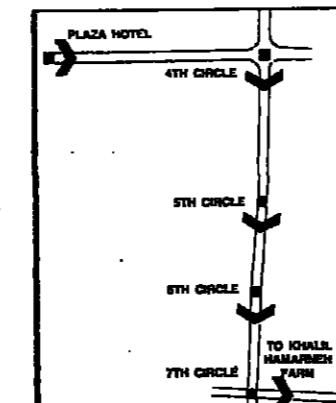
"I have been going to his fights

for years, even when he was an amateur, and after fights I have shaken the lads' hands," Mrs. Wilson said Thursday. "This time, I don't know what happened to me."

Mrs. Wilson said she had nothing against the McCarthy, but that she was reacting to what she considered racist remarks shouted at her son by some members of the crowd that night last September in Southampton, England.

## Third Charity March

in Amman on Friday, November 17th, 1989



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THE ROCKS

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

PLAZA

Tel: 677420

TWINS

Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 9:00

## Sikh gunmen kill 19 students

PATIALA, India (R) — Sikh militants slaughtered 19 students in their beds in north India Friday, pumping automatic gunfire into two college dormitories, police said.

Both Hindus and Muslims were killed and one foreigner lost his life. His identity was not immediately known.

Punjab Police Chief K.P.S. Gill told reporters four students were critically wounded in the attack on Patiala's Thapar Engineering Institute, 70 kilometres west of the state capital, Chandigarh.

Five Sikh gunmen knocked on the door of the student hostel in the early hours and claimed they were police. As the lights went on, they opened fire with assault rifles.

"This was well planned and

aimed at causing communal tension and riots all over the country," Gill said.

Police said earlier that some of the victims, students from colleges in neighbouring Haryana and Uttar Pradesh states, were having a party but Gill said he believed they were asleep when the gunmen struck.

They had earlier watched a show of music, dance and one-act plays opening a three-day cultural festival.

The attack was the bloodiest by Sikh gunmen seeking an independent Sikh homeland in Punjab since June 25 when they killed 24 Hindu militants exercising in a park.

Police said they believed the massacre was designed to show the militants' power before par-

liamentary elections due to start on Nov. 22. Punjab votes on Nov. 26.

A senior policeman said the attack might have been a warning to electors not to vote against a militant who is standing for Patiala's parliamentary seat from jail.

He said there had been widespread fears of a major guerrilla action in Patiala since the nomination of Atinder Pal Singh, awaiting trial on charges of plotting the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Gandhi was killed in 1984, four months after she ordered the army into Amritsar's Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine.

More than 1,000 people were killed in the action to root out separatists using the temple as a

headquarters. The assault appalled Sikhs, who saw it as desecration.

Two men, a Gandhi bodyguard and an alleged conspirator, both Sikhs, were hanged in January for the murder.

Former Sikh chief priest Jasbir Singh Rode and the widow of Beant Singh, a Sikh bodyguard killed after he shot Gandhi, were in Patiala Thursday to persuade Atinder Pal Singh's main opponent to pull out of the race, political sources said.

The militants have often attacked events, such as lavish weddings, which offend their fundamentalist beliefs. They also often kill thieves and prostitutes.

Eighteen hundred people have been killed in the separatist campaign this year. Last year, 2,500 people died.

## Filipino protesters clash with police

MANILA (AP) — Club-wielding police Friday disrupted a protest against U.S. military bases, while pro-base groups stoned and cursed an Irish priest who spoke against the facilities at a hearing near the Subic Bay Naval Base.

Police were standing by as about 100 militant workers rallied in front of the U.S. embassy to demand the six bases be closed, when some 500 marchers led by the League of Filipino Students arrived to join the protest.

Police arrested Nathaniel Santiago, leader of the student group, which began hurling stones. Police fired warning shots in the air and charged the group, scattering them.

At least one news photographer and one police officer were injured by stones. Protesters carried placards denouncing President Corazon Aquino's meeting Thursday in Washington with President George Bush.

President Aquino's meeting with Bush is a sign of her treacherous selling of her country's sovereignty in exchange for the bases," said union official Philip Hernandez.

In Olongapo, home of the U.S.-run Subic Bay Naval base, thousands of residents turned out Friday to show support for maintaining the bases after their lease expires in September 1991.

The demonstration took place as two Senate committees held a joint hearing in Olongapo, 80 kilometres west of Manila, on the future of the bases.

U.S. and Filipino negotiators are expected to begin talks in Manila next month on extending the lease. Any agreement must be approved by two-thirds of the 23-member Senate, where opposition is strong.

During the hearing, the Rev. Shay Cullen, a Columbian priest and outspoken bases critic, argued for closing the installations. As he left the hotel where the hearings were held, some of the 2,000 bases supporters massed outside threw stones and surrounded him, cursing him for his views.

"I think the basic problem is whether we are going to get a definitive peace or are we going to just talk about a temporary ceasefire," Cullen said at the end of almost five hours of talks.

Meanwhile Americans have lavished praise on Philippines President Corazon Aquino during her visit to the United States. But at home, she faces declining popularity amid rising prices, unresolved problems and criticism over her stewardship.

"From main street to Wall Street, America loves the Philippines," U.S. President George Bush told Mrs. Aquino at the White House Thursday. "And America loves Cory Aquino."

"If the Sandinistas are really interested in stopping the spilling of blood, I cannot see why they

## U.S. jet crashes into Atlanta apartment complex

Smyrna Police Lt. J.L. Martin. It took firefighters two hours to extinguish the blaze.

The unarmed A-7E Corsair II crashed 4 kilometres short of the runway at the Dobbins Air Force Base 24 kilometres north of Atlanta, where the pilot, was attempting to land, said navy spokesman Jerry Honore.

The pilot, reservist, was in critical condition after undergoing surgery at Kennebunk Hospital, said hospital official Bill Ballew.

The crash confirmed the worst fears of residents who hear military planes and helicopters roar above them daily.

"I'm not surprised," said Tim Head, a resident of the damaged apartment complex. "Not a week goes by that I don't think, 'When is a jet going to crash here?'

Lt. Cmdr. Jim Lawrence, a member of the naval reserve who identified himself as a close friend of the pilot's, said the danger of a crash is on the minds of pilots every time they take to the air in densely populated areas.

Lawrence said he flew the plane involved in the crash earlier Thursday in another training mission. He said the plane reformed "beautifully" and he was at a loss to explain the crash.

The A-7E, which entered service as the A-7 in the 1965 and was widely used in Vietnam, is a single-seat attack aircraft used for a variety of bombing missions on land and at sea.

## Managua, contras divided over timing of ceasefire

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Negotiators from Nicaragua's Sandinista government and contra rebels emerged from the first day of peace talks divided over the timing of a new ceasefire in their eight-year long war.

Victor Hugo Tinoco, head of the Nicaraguan government delegation, said after the talks Thursday he would only agree to a ceasefire as part of an all-encompassing agreement for disbanding more than 10,000-man contra rebel force.

"I think the basic problem is whether we are going to get a definitive peace or are we going to just talk about a temporary ceasefire," Tinoco said at the end of almost five hours of talks.

But Bermudez said that a "silent war" had been waged throughout the period of the ceasefire, which had been undertaken unilaterally by the Sandinistas.

"Unilateral ceasefires are arbitrary and do not guarantee anything," said Bermudez, a former National Guard under Nicaraguan强人Anastasio Somoza.

Managua, officials reported that 53 people have died in the eight days since the ceasefire was lifted. They said the dead included 46 contra troops, five government soldiers and one farmer.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, a Nicaraguan rebel leader said Thursday the formation of a new rebel "civilian-military commission" in the United States could result in a "coup."

## Column 10

Woman makes 1st solo flight around the world

SYDNEY (R) — Australian Gaby Kennard landed in Sydney Friday, completing a solo flight around the world in 99 days in a single engine aircraft. "I'm totally overwhelmed," Kennard, the first Australian woman to undertake the epic trip, said after touching down at the suburban Bankstown Airport.

Kennard completed a lap of honour over Sydney by flying her Piper Saratoga in formation with eight planes. A large crowd gave a rousing welcome as she stepped from the aircraft in black boots, red flying suit and a red cap.

Kennard, whose journey fulfilled a childhood dream, was driven on a victory parade along the main streets of Sydney. She said before her flight that it was part of an attempt to retrace the path of American aviator Amelia Earhart who disappeared over the South Pacific during a similar solo flight 52 years ago.

## 'Solidarity' goes up in smoke

WARSAW (R) — A mysterious manufacturer has started selling a new brand of cigarettes called "Solidarity" in Warsaw, the Polish News Agency (PAP) said. It said the packets bore the independent trade union's characteristic logo but did not identify who produced them. Solidarity officials denied the union had anything to do with the cigarettes. PAP said it had traced a representative of a Polish firm which helped distribute several thousand packets of the cigarettes and they appeared to come from an unidentified firm in the Netherlands.

## Actor freed after jury deadlock

LOS ANGELES (R) — Todd Bridges, a star of the television series *Diff'rent Strokes*, has been released from jail after a court commissioner declared a mistrial on a charge that he attacked a man with a gun in a cocaine dealing house. The commissioner made the ruling after the jury said it was deadlocked on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon but the prosecution said it would seek a fresh trial. Bridges, who had been in jail since March 25, was freed on bail of \$25,000 after the amount was reduced from \$1 million. Superior Court Commissioner Florence-Marie Cooper Bridges, who earned \$40,000 an episode playing Gary Coleman's older brother Willis in the television series from 1978 to 1986, was earlier acquitted of attempted murder and attempted voluntary manslaughter in the shooting.

## Poetry...A new tool for robbers

DHAKA (R) — Robbers in Bangladesh are turning to poetry and song to encourage victims to part with their cash. The Bangladeshi newspaper said Friday that villagers in the Kaliganj sub-district near Dhaka sought help from police after they received threats from robbers, "written in poetry." Would-be extortions sent recorded songs to wealthy farmers asking for protection money to ward off attacks. "They are good to listen to but the lyrics are not at all enchanting," a police officer said. Pirates who recently robbed two river ferries in southern Bangladesh wore paper masks and sang a chorus asking the passengers to hand over their belongings.

## Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	°C	°F	Weather
AMSTERDAM	06	43	12	54	Clear
ATHENS	10	50	25	77	Cloudy
BANGKOK	24	75	28	84	Cloudy
BANGKOK	25	77	33	91	Clear
Buenos Aires	16	60	28	82	Clear
CARDO	18	61	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	07	33	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	07	45	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	02	35	11	52	Clear
HONG KONG	21	70	25	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	09	48	13	55	Cloudy
LONDON	10	50	14	57	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	57	30	87	Cloudy
MADRID	08	46	20	68	Cloudy
MEXICO	24	75	37	99	Cloudy
MONTREAL	06	45	12	54	Rain
MOSCOW	02	28	05	41	Clear
NEW DELHI	10	50	27	81	Cloudy
NEW YORK	04	44	18	63	Cloudy
PARIS	04	45	13	55	Cloudy
ROME	04	35	14	57	Cloudy
SYDNEY	16	63	21	68	Rain
TOKYO	15	59	19	68	Rain
VIENNA	04	40	10	50	Cloudy

X = indicates missing information.

## Turkey marks Ataturk Day after rash of bombings

Ankara outside banks and businesses. A bank watchman was injured in one of the bombings.

A bomb went off outside a U.S. military shop in the Aegean port of Izmir, headquarters of NATO's southeast flank.

Callers to newspapers said leftists of the Dev-Sol Movement were responsible for the bombings.

The Social Democrat Populist Party and the centre-right True Path Party boycotted Ozal's inauguration Thursday and the Ataturk ceremony, saying Ozal's

election as president by parliament did not reflect public opinion.

After laying a wreath at Ataturk's mausoleum, Ozal wrote in a ceremonial book: "We are determined to strengthen and keep alive under all conditions your most valuable heritage, the secular republic."

Ataturk forged modern, secular Turkey from the ruins of the Muslim Ottoman Empire in 1923. Apart from opposition criticism, Ozal faces a challenge to the prime minister he appointed

## 6 executed for rioting in China

PEKING (AP) — Six people have been executed in the south western city of Chengdu for participating in riots that broke out at the same time troops were crushing Peking's pro-democracy movement, a local official has said.

An official of the Foreign Affairs Office in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province, said the six were sentenced to death at a public rally Tuesday and were immediately executed. The official did not give his name. Three were charged with "beating, smashing, looting and burning" during the June 4-6 riots in Chengdu. The other three were given the death sentence on charges of theft and murder.

## Ethiopia gets new foreign minister

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — President Mengistu Haile Mariam has appointed a new foreign minister and deputy prime minister in a continuing cabinet shakeup. Two senior government and party officials were retired for unspecified health reasons amid speculation that further cabinet changes will be made in coming days. The new foreign minister is Tesfaye Dinka, one of four deputy prime ministers who has been in charge of economic and financial affairs the past two years. Tesfaye, who will retain his rank of deputy prime minister, also is an alternate member of the powerful 15-member politburo of the Marxist-Leninist Workers' Party of Ethiopia. Welle Chakol was named to replace Tesfaye as deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs. He has served in the past as minister of external trade and finance.

## Moroccan editor jailed

RABAT (R) — The editor of a Moroccan opposition daily, was jailed for two years for publishing a statement by human rights groups. Mohammad Idrissi Kaitouni, editor of L'Opinion published by the old-guard Istiqlal Party, was convicted of publishing a false report liable to cause a breach of the peace. Kaitouni immediately appealed against the sentence and remains free pending the outcome. The article, which appeared on Sept. 13, was a joint statement by the Moroccan Association and League of Human Rights alleging that four persons had died in custody. Istiqlal Party militants in the packed courtroom greeted the verdict by waving clenched fists and chanting party songs while members of Kaitouni's family wept.

## Walesa leaves for Canada, U.S.

WARSAW (R) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa left for Canada and the United States Friday on his first trip across the Atlantic since he helped to found the free trade union that ended Communist rule in Poland. The Nobel Peace laureate will meet Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the start of a 10-day fund-raising visit to the two countries. In Washington Walesa will dine with President George Bush and be only the third foreign non-head of state to address a joint session of Congress.

## Sudan rebels claim seizing 3 towns

NAIROBI (R) — Sudanese rebels have said they had captured three garrison towns in eastern Sudan and warned government troops in nearby positions to get out or face attack. The clandestine radio of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), monitored in Nairobi, named the towns as Damansur, Orar and Shalafli in the Blue Nile province near the Sudan-Ethiopia border. It said Shalafli fell to the SPLA Wednesday night. The other two towns were captured in battles in the past seven days. The radio quoted a rebel spokesman as warning government troops in the Blue Nile province garrisons of Kordofan, Maban and Gezana, to evacuate them within 48 hours or face an SPLA offensive.

## Belfast policeman killed by accident

BELFAST (R) — A Northern Ireland policeman died after being accidentally shot by one of his colleagues during an undercover operation, police said Friday. The officer, who was not named, died in hospital after being wounded in the stomach as plainclothes police raided a house Thursday night in a